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The Sailor's Anchors.

It was a gallant sailor man
  Had just come home from sea,
And as I passed him in the town,
  He sang "Ahoy" to me.
I stopped, and saw I knew the man—
  Had known him from a boy,
And so I answered, sailor-like,
  "Avast!" to his "Ahoy!"

I made a song for him one day—
  'Twas ship was then in sight—
"The little anchor on the left,
  The great one on the right."

I gave his hand a hearty grip.
  "So you are back again?
They say you have been parading
  Upon the Spanish Main;
Or was it some rich Indiaman
  You robbed of all her pearls?
Of course you have been breaking hearts
  Of poor Kanaka girls?"
"Wherever I have been," he said,
  "I kept my ship in sight—
'The little anchor on the left,
  The great one on the right.'"

"I heard last night that you were in,
  I walked the wharves to-day,
But not a ship was there that looked like yours,
  Where does the good ship lay?
I want to go on board of her."
  "And so you shall," said he,
"But there are many things to do
  When one comes home from sea.
You know the song you made for me?
  I sing it more and night—
'The little anchor on the left,
  The great one on the right.'

"Is it how is your wife and little one?"
  "Come home with me," he said.
"Come go on! I follow you."
  I followed where he led.
It was a pleasant little house,
  The door was open wide,
And at the door the dearest face—
  A dearer one I'm sure
Than rested on a husband's breast
  This earth could not allure—
The little anchor on the left,
  The great one on the right."

'Twas supper time and we sat down—
  The sailor's wife and child,
And he and I—he looked at them,
  And looked at me and smiled.
I think of this when I am tossed
  Upon the stormy foam,
And though a thousand leagues away,
  Am anchored here at home."
Then giving each a kiss he said,
  "I see in dreams at night
The little anchor on my left,
  The great one on my right."

AZALEA.

Azalea. I shall never forget when the name first caught my eyes. It was late at night, and I was sitting up waiting; for father's coming home. Our room, over Lambeth way, was hot and stuffy, and there was a restlessness on me as I sat in the dark, and looked out on to the street that was full of moonlight. Harry, my brother, who had been hot and feverish and drowsy all day, had tumbled to sleep on the bed-clothing, and there was only his hard breathing to break the silence. I listened to it till its monotony drove me wild. I walked to and fro till I felt settled, and at last I thought, "I will sit down and get a mouthful of air. The street's so quiet, I shall hear father's step long before he comes. And he may be glad if I meet him."

So I crept out of the house. I was glad to breathe the fresh air, and it and the moonlight seemed all one, and soothed and quieted me. I wandered down the street towards the river, and stood at the corner waiting and reveling in the coolness. As I did so I noticed that the light fell strong upon a board hung, covered with huge posters, round a building they were running up, and it was so light that I could read these quite plainly. There were many fine and smart, but none so big and showy as one: with great letters that seemed tumbling forwards, and those letters made the word "Azalea."

"They are taller than I am, surely," I thought; "I will go and measure. They won't tumble on me for all they look so terrible."

And I ran over the road—forgetful of all else at the moment—and marched up and down in front of the letters, which towered far above as if I had been in an arcade. For I was little more than a child, and so small and light that I looked even younger than I was. Though Harry was younger, we looked much of an age, and were in dress singularly alike, especially as to our bearing and way of carrying ourselves; but this was not surprising, for Harry as an acrobat's son had been well trained, and I, out of mere daring and love of the thing, could do all that he could do—some of the feats, father said, even better. But perhaps he only said that to spur Harry on, for he was not much given to praising us. He was a hard, stern man, with an eye like an eagle's, black and scorching under his bushy brows, that used to look us out obedience without his saying ever a word. Still he was kind to us in his way, and would have been more so, I think, but the acrobat's is a trying life, and the drink he took made him irritable.

I marched up and down before the letters, as I have said, and fell to wondering what they meant; and as I did so, all at once a rough hand was twisted into my curls—they hung right to my waist—and a rough voice demanded fiercely what I did there at that hour. It was father—the worse for liquor, I could see, for his eyes were like hot coals, and at first he was disposed to be angry; but as he looked up from my terrified face to the big letters, his stern face relaxed, and he loosened his grip of my hair.

"How did you know of this Minnie?" he demanded.

"Of what, father?" I stammered.

"The poster there. You came to look at the fine poster, didn't you? How did you find it out?"

He saw by my look that I did not understand him, and when I muttered something about only coming out for a breath of fresh air, dragged me into the middle of the road, and with impressible pride pointed again to the grand letters.

"Look at them," he cried. "Beautiful, ain't they? I've done the trick at last, my girl. The French gentleman that came to see Harry tumble, last week, will make our fortunes. Your brother is Azalea!"

I was so surprised that I could not answer. It fairly took my breath away. He gave one more look full of pride at the word, and we went back to the house. On the way he told me, with a garrulity unusual with him, of what had happened—how the French gentleman had hit upon the novelty—how that it consisted of a sort of "vampire-trap," from which the performer was to be shot up into the air twenty or thirty feet, and to alight on a stage there—and how that Harry had just met the French gentleman's requirements, both from his skill and his girlish appearance, because the excitement to be created about Azalea would be increased from there being a mystery whether it was a boy or a girl.

We entered the house as he finished, and I tripped upstairs and lit a candle, which I gave to father as he entered our room. Harry was still sleeping on the rug, breathing hard. The light showed us his face—it was bright red. He has been stricken with fever; and before the week was out, we two, huddled together in the corner of a coach, followed the poor boy to his grave.

* * * * * * *

Azalea took the town.

"How," you will exclaim; "was he not really dead, then?" Alas! yes, and truly, deeply mourned over. My father was in a passion of grief at his loss, and in deep despair at the consequences. The French gentleman came to the house half-frenzied. "But man," cried he, "I have spent a fortune in advertising this—this son of yours!"

"True, and it is most unfortunate—" my father began.

"Ban!" cried the other, and bounded out of the room. In doing so he nearly tumbled over me as I crouched in the passage, so that I cried out. He stepped aside—started—rapped out a French oath—and darting into the room he had just quitted, slammed to the door. There was a long conversation in subdued voices, and when at length he quitted the house, his face was radiant and his courtesy profuse. On the mat he presented me with the rose from his buttonhole, and kissed the tips of the tight gloves he seemed to have been born in, all the way as he backed down the steps out into the middle of the road.

That night I gave my father a promise that I would face the public in place of our poor lost Harry, and try my hardest to realize the golden dreams his death had shattered. And later, when he thought me sleeping, I stole out to have another look at the great letters on the wall. They had a fresh meaning for me now, and oh, how huge and terrible they looked! Surely they were bigger than ever as I cowered down before them. And they beat forward farther and farther, as if to crush me—poor little mite that I was—till I was fain to cry out and bear myself away from them in mortal terror.

I kept my word though, and practiced hard, thinking much of what I had to do and little of what might come of it; sustained, moreover, by encouragement both from my father and the Frenchman—who every day gave me a flower from his button hole, and kissed his glove-tips whenever he caught my eye, as if in that act he administered some reviving cordial—and so at length the first night's performance came with triumphant results, and Azalea was the idol of the town.

There was something vastly pleasant in the position. The performance I had undertaken involved danger every night. But I had no fear, and the ringing plaudits, and the sweet sense of popularity, drove all thoughts of danger out of my head. Sometimes I fancied that there was an anxious, a pained look in my father's face, as he waited on me and watched my every movement, inspiring me with confidence by his eagle glance; but whatever his apprehensions, I did not share them, and in time grew easy to indifference. At last—but quite at last—I even overcame my awe of the great letters on the wall, beside which I was so insignificant, and grew to amusing myself with the fancy that they simply bent forward out of courtesy towards me, joining in the general homage.

So I was proud and happy in my strange life, and I might have continued to be so, but for one circumstance. I had noticed, but without attaching any meaning to it, that on most nights a particular box was occupied by a curious-looking person, who watched me with concentrated attention. He was an elderly man, with dyed black hair hanging long about a colorless face. A singular ravenous look was in his eyes, and he had a habit of twitching up his face, so as to show a long row of white teeth, evidently false. As he sat he would rest his thin bony hands, clinched together hard, on the front of the box, a tremulous diamond showing that he endured strong nervous excitement.

These peculiarities I should never have noticed, but that all at once a rumor reached me, investing this man with a terrible interest. I came to know—I cannot tell how—that he had a fixed conviction that my career would terminate fatally, and a half morbid desire to be present on the occasion. Thus he never missed a night. He was always in the house, and always, if possible, in the place in which I had noticed him.

Slowly but surely the presence of this man, combined with the knowledge of why he came, began to have a strange effect upon me. I began to be haunted with the thought of him. It mixed up with my dreams and broke my rest. It troubled my waking hours to such an extent that I grew nervous, distracted and irritable, and pride and pleasure alike went. I began to shrink with apprehension from my nightly task. I found myself speculating on the possibilities of failure, of mutilation, of sudden death. Doubt of my own powers tended towards real incapacity. The terror of the letters on the walls revived, and at sight of the now-familiar name my heart would throb violently, and my limbs tremble.

"If he would only absent himself for once—for once only!" I found myself repeating all day; and "You will fail! you will fail!" rang in my mind like a demon chorus.

There could be but one end to this. At last it came. One night, as I was nerving myself for the great leap (a dead silence and hush of expectation in the house), and just as I had given the signal this man rose from his seat. His doing so attracted my gaze, my concentration was lost, my will was paralyzed. The spring sent me flying into the air—there was a cry, a crash, a surging as of tumultuous in-rushing waves, and then a blank!

After that night Azalea appeared no more.

* * * * *

In the very clutch of death I was yet spared; my father had saved my life, but I had received injuries which resulted in a long and weary illness. Happily my exertions had placed us in comparative affluence, though the success had chiefly enriched the old Frenchman, who had never failed, during my long illness, to call daily, leaving me a flower and his card, until I had whole packs of the latter on the little table at my bedside.

When I began to recover we traveled, and once I was horrified at seeing on the platform of a railway station, as we dashed past, the white face of the man who had waited to gloat over my death. Eventually we settled down in a little midland village, where we were unknown, and our antecedents unsuspected.

And so the story of my life might have ended, but that it chanced to me to meet and favorably impress the son of a gentleman of that neighborhood. He made me the offer of his hand. With the memory of the past vividly before me, I promptly refused. It was not right, I knew, that one who had filled the compromising position I had done should become the wife of a man of family and position. But he would not be repulsed. Again and again he urged his suit, till refusal became rudeness, and there was but one thing left for me to do. It was necessary to take him into my confidence, and I did so.

Need I say that his amazement knew no bounds? He could not for the moment find words in which to give expression to it. When he did, it was only to express his half-incredulity. He had, himself, witnessed Azalea's exploits. And was it indeed a woman? And I that woman?

"You see," I urged, "there is a barrier between us which nothing can overleap. Would to Heaven you could have believed this, and spared me this humiliation."

He took my hand.

"Minnie," he said, "be my wife."

"No, no, no," I protested; "consider your position, your family, the friends it would estrange, the contempt it would bring upon you. I dare not!"

But my protestations were in vain. He prevailed, because he loved me, and because I returned that love, oh, so truly, so utterly! I became his happy wife—happy, yes; and yet one little cloud would hover in the blue expanse of my married life.

Never for one instant did Frank reproach me with the past; never, that I could discern, did he shrink from allusion to it, as to a subject which we could discuss freely and openly, without shame or regret. And yet I worried myself with the fear whether in his heart of hearts he might not sometimes regret the step that he had taken, and whether he might not even unconsciously come to regard me with less respect, with less consideration than those about him upon whose past there was no shadow, and who had within their hearts no secret. In all this I deeply wronged him. His heart had no such feeling; the loyalty of his affection was untainted by any such reproach.

I came to know this in time for true and certain. The cloud was lifted, and went in a day, in an hour—ay, in a single minute. That minute I shall never forget. Our first baby-child, our little bright-eyed darling, lay upon my knees, laughing, crowing, and striving to thrust its dimpled hand into its mouth.

Frank bent over—the evening sunshine on his curls.

"Baby must be christened soon, dear," I said; "she must have a name, and we have never talked this over."

"There was no need," he answered. I looked up.

"What! you have chosen, then?" I asked.

"Yes, love."

"Oh, tell me! tell me! what are we to call her?"

He bent, kissing my brow, and with a smile that showed how well he knew that he kissed away my hidden trouble, answered:

"Azalea."

A Thief's Trick.

At the risk of increasing the facilities of the criminal classes for their raids on society, we would call attention to an invention—French of course—known as an "escape-box," which is swallowed before going into prison. This contrivance is for the special use of rogues who have the misfortune to get into prison and would be glad to step down and out. It is of polished steel, about three inches long, and contains turnscrews, hammer, silk thread, and other implements necessary for escape. When it passes the bowels the prisoner is prepared to cut the thickest iron bars and set himself at liberty. Not unfrequently this emetic fails to operate satisfactorily, and the death of the patient is the consequence, so that after all perhaps no harm will result from the information here imparted.

Gossip About A. T. Stewart.

Among the clerks—that is, the good ones—says a New York correspondent, A. T. Stewart is very much liked. The rules of the store are very strict, and have to be lived up to, but this is necessary where there are 2,200 persons employed, as in the retail store. There are 800 men clerks, and the rest are women clerks, sewing women and boys. The pay-roll at this establishment is immense. There is paying going on every day in the week. The salaries are as large, if not larger than those paid to clerks in other retail stores, and average from $5 to $25 per week. Some of the salesmen and cashiers get as much as $5,000 per annum, but there are no such fabulous salaries paid as has been said. Mr. Brown, who, as usher, has walked the floors of Mr. Stewart for the past thirty-five years, gets a big salary, but how much is only known to himself and the cashier. Unless one clerk tells another, the amount of his salary is unknown. When paid each man signs a receipt in a big book, but a piece of blotting paper is laid carelessly over the receipt in front of his, so that he is kept in ignorance as to his comrades' means. When a clerk's salary is raised he is told not to mention it to the other clerks, for fear of causing dissatisfaction. Mr. Stewart visits both of his stores every day. He spends most of the time at his downtown place. About the only really active part he takes in the retail business is to mark down the prices when he wants to get a run on certain goods.

The business of both houses would be carried on just the same if Mr. Stewart should die. Mr. Libby, of the wholesale store, would be Mr. Stewart's successor. Mr. Denning who is the superintendent of the uptown store, could "run" the business there the same as he has always done.

Just now the store is filled with Southerners and Westerners on their way home from the watering places, who stop in New York to make their purchases for the winter. Taken the year round the sales amount to an average of from $50 to $100 daily for each clerk. There are a number of persons who have immense bills at Stewart's. In many instances, daughters after they are married will have their bills charged to their father's account and settle with him. Sometimes these family bills will amount to $20,000, but that is rare. The number of persons visiting Stewart's daily runs from 15,000 to 50,000, the latter number on opening days and like occasions.

Although Mr. Stewart is a Presbyterian, he has a pew in an Episcopal church, but seldom, if ever, attends any place of worship. He is rather an eccentric sort of a man, and very cold in his manner to strangers, but his few intimates appear to find him agreeable. He dresses neatly, but very plainly, and there is no perceptible change in his clothes, winter or summer, from year to year.

Sound Sense.

An exchange talks on business in this style, and we can indorse it, believing our readers will do the same. It says: "Talk up your town, and your townsmen and business men. Give encouragement to every useful and creditable enterprise in your midst, for as certain as effects follow causes, so certain will every enterprise of merit repay every citizen. We cannot live unto ourselves, nor discourage any movement in behalf of a place without inflicting upon ourselves personal injury. If you see a needed improvement for the town, demand it, and talk it vigorously until the whole community is impregnated with the idea, until a storm of public sentiment compels the work. Don't stop because some poor mummy, out of whom has withered all public spirit and love of advancement, moans out his sepulchral whine, 'It won't pay.' Show to your live fellows that it will pay, and leave your poor mummy to his embalmed and swaddled dust and stupidity, and by-and-bye you will see the result of your courage and talk in universal improvement, increased facilities and business; and a broad, liberal, generous public spirit, that pervades and diversifies and makes pleasant and beautiful every place it enters. Home manufactures should be encouraged to the utmost. No man should buy an article abroad when the same article of manufacture can be procured at home. By patronizing your own establishments you encourage manufacturing, and invite labor and capital by stimulating enterprise."

Poetry in a Police Court.

"Great spoons, what are you doing here?" exclaimed his honor, as Thomas Dougherty, a man of seventy-five, was handed out. His gray locks waved on the morning breeze, and his trembling limbs could hardly sustain his body.

"They said I was drunk," answered the old man, sadly.

"Well, I don't care if you were," continued his honor, "a man of seventy-five has special rights and privileges which I, for one, shall respect. You can go, old man. Do you suppose that I'd send an old man like you up there to tackle corn-beef and mush? No, sir; if you've got any home, go there; if you haven't, come up and stay all night with me. Send you up! Why, old man, some day this summer as you sit in your arm-chair on the shady porch, your pipe will die out and fall from your aged hand. You will sleep. The sound of faint, sweet music will reach your ear, and in your dream you will see the faces of wife, sons, an daughters—those laid away years ago, before the frosts of time whitened your hair. Some one will come to wake you. They will see your smile and wonder if the dreams of the old man are thus blissful. They will touch you and start back. The old man will have gone to his rest. Go, now, old man—may the world be kind to you."

New York Fire Department.

The aggregate strength of the New York Fire Department is 705 men, 40 steam engines with tenders, 18 hook and ladder trucks, and four chemical engines, with tenders. The force is divided into ten battalions, each in charge of a chief. Thirty-three engine companies, located in the section of the city situated below the southerly line of Central Park, have each a foreman, an assistant foreman, an engineer and assistant engineer of steamer, and eight firemen; and twelve hook and ladder companies, located within the same limit, have each a foreman, an assistant foreman, and ten firemen, a total of 12 men to a company. In the section north of Fifty-ninth street, and south of Harlem river, five engine companies and four hook and ladders companies are located. These companies are organized in the same manner as those located in the more thickly settled portion of the city, except having a complement of ten instead of twelve men. For the protection of the suburbs, comprised in the lately annexed section of Westchester county, there are two steamers, each manned by an assistant foreman, one engineer of steamer, two firemen and eight horsemen; four chemical engines, with an assistant foreman, two firemen and five horsemen to each, and two hook and ladder companies, each manned by an assistant foreman, two firemen and nine laddermen. "Horsemen" and "laddermen," or "Buffaloes," do duty with the privilege of attending to their regular avocations at points convenient to the house of their respective companies.

The various companies are called to a fire by the use of a telegraph system, using 730 miles of wire on 4,400 poles; 565 alarm-boxes, numbered and equipped with Morse instruments, are stationed throughout the city, from which an alarm can be instantaneously transmitted to headquarters from whence it is "sent out" over a gong circuit connecting with the quarters of each company. Upon an alarm being received, the well-trained horses trot to their places, and impatiently wait for the word to go. Within twenty seconds after the alarm is received five steam engines, followed by tenders equipped with fifteen lengths of hose, and three hook and ladder companies, are moving rapidly to the fire, and within four minutes the companies are at work, with hose stretched in and ladders up, ready to pour water on the flames at the rate of four hundred gallons a minute.

Upon a second alarm being sounded, three more steamers and two hook and ladder companies respond; and if additional assistance is needed, "special calls" are made for companies located at a distance from the fire. Care is always taken to have every section covered.

The assistant foremen are, by virtue of their rank, members of a corps of sappers and miners, organized by act of the Legislature, for the purpose of throwing down dangerous walls, or blowing up houses, in cases of urgent necessity.

When a steamer dashes through Broadway, the "runner" keeps about one block ahead of the engine, to clear a passage. The Broadway squad of police also aid in this, one officer clearing the street of vehicles to the extent of his beat, when the next one starts off.

An idea of the value of property protected by the New York Fire Department may be had, when it is known that more than ninety thousand buildings, covering forty-two square miles of ground, besides several hundred seagoing vessels of all sizes, are within the limits of New York city.

Military Education in France.

Colonel Forney writes from Paris: "France is putting herself in military order after the Prussian model. The catastrophe of 1870 was a great educator. There is a fine lad of seventeen in my 'pension' who has been helping me with my correspondence. He talks English, and the other day he said, 'I must now go to my professor.' 'Your professor, Armand; how is that?' 'Why, you see, when I am nineteen I go into the French army under the law passed after the war, by which all of our young men must serve five years, unless they show themselves qualified in certain branches of education, as history, geography, arithmetic. If they are up in these, they need only serve one year. I have my teacher an hour every day, and I feel sure of a good number, and an early and honorable discharge for superiority in history, geography, algebra, and the natural sciences. If I prove proficient in these branches I serve only one year; so I am working to get the other four years to myself.' It is unnecessary to discuss the advantages of such a system in a military power. The government secures good soldiers and intelligent citizens at the same time."

No "Backbone."

The last wonderful story comes from across the water, and tells of an Irish woman who lost her bones! The victim, forty-five years old, was a patient in an insane asylum. For five years she was confined to her bed, complaining of no pain, but gradually becoming weaker, while dwindling in stature until she lost half her height. As the disease progressed, her limbs were coiled up in every possible shape, the bones becoming extremely light, soft, fragile, and atrophied in every respect. At death, all that was left of her skeleton, including the skull, weighed two pounds and a half. The number of fractures was prodigious. The ribs were in a hundred fragments. Had she lived a little longer, it was thought that not a vestige of a bone would have been left in her body. What ailed her no one could tell, the disease being almost unheard of and difficult to diagnose, treat, or even name.

More Masked Robbers.

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* gives the following account of a daylight robbery by masked men, which occurred in Beaver county, Pa., recently:

"A farmhouse between Hookstown and Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, is occupied by two bachelor brothers, John and Samuel Maguire, who have for years been living alone, and have been largely engaged in the wool business. It was known that they had accumulated a vast stock of wool, variously estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000. They were also known to have a considerable amount of money, rumors having been current among their neighbors that they had secreted about their house vast sums in gold and silver.

"Samuel, who is sixty-nine years of age, was in the house alone. About three o'clock in the afternoon four robbers appeared. They first bound Samuel, and then demanded to be informed where his money was secreted. He refused to tell, and they threatened to kill him if he did not divulge immediately. Being unable to call for assistance, he told them where a small sum was secreted, but they were not satisfied by any means, and again returned to the victim. He assured them that he knew nothing of any other money, and his persistence in protesting his ignorance seemed to be believed by the robbers. They put the victim on a bed, and then proceeded to search the premises. About half-past four o'clock John, who is sixty-nine years of age, and who had been to the post-office, returned home. As soon as he entered the house he was seized, but he made such a vigorous resistance that one of the scoundrels struck him on the head with a hatchet. The blow rendered further resistance impossible, and he was bound and laid on the same bed with his brother. He was interrogated about the money, but would not tell until he felt convinced he would be killed if he did not impart the desired information. The money, as stated, had been buried in the cellar in 1861, and an old barrel had been placed over the spot. There was originally about $2,700 in gold, but at various times money had been taken from the store, and it was supposed there was fully $2,000 remaining. The robbers remained until evening, having made ample arrangements for getting away with their plunder. They had only gone a short distance when they found that John had released himself. They then returned to the house, again tied him, and placed him in a bed by himself. About nine o'clock John again obtained his freedom, and started at once to a neighbor's house, about a mile distant, when he gave information of the outrage.

"It appears that the brothers have been accumulating wool for twelve or fourteen years. One day recently a man called upon them and represented that he was buying wool, and offered to take their entire stock. They wanted $1.25 per pound, but he refused to pay that sum and left. He was walking, and this fact made them suspicious. The circumstances, however, had been forgotten until they were recalled by one of the thieves remarking: 'Will you take less than $1.25 a pound for your wool now?' The news of the robbery has created intense excitement, and persons living in the locality are making every effort to obtain some clue to the thieves."

Avarice O'erleaping Itself.

Not long since, while engaged in looking up interesting will cases in the English courts, I came across the case of John Eyre, Esq. This case was reported in connection with a criminal suit. Said Eyre, though worth, at the time, thirty thousand pounds, was tried and convicted upon charge of having stolen six quires of common writing paper, and sentenced to transportation; though I believe Lord Mansfield, after sentence, admitted him to bail, thus suffering him to escape punishment.

Archibald Eyre was uncle to this same John Eyre, and a man of large wealth. Age creeping on apace, he bethought him how he should dispose of his property. He had but one near relative on earth, and that was his nephew John, which nephew he did not like. He knew John's avariciousness, and he furthermore knew that John already had property enough of his own. Among Archibald's most intimate and highly esteemed friends was a poor clergyman, with a large family, named Enworth, and in favor of this man he made his will, leaving to him, save a few simple bequests, the whole of his vast wealth; and this will, duly signed, sealed, witnessed, and attested, was placed for safe keeping in the hands of an attorney who was of Enworth's parish.

Later, when grown weak both in mind and body, Archibald Eyre made another will, in favor of his nephew, who had of late been very attentive upon him; and in this will he left only five hundred pounds to Mr. Enworth.

In time Archibald Eyre died, and the first to overhaul his papers was his nephew John. This last will was found, and John, having suspicion of no other will, said to himself, "Why should this obscure clergyman have so large a sum? I am uncle's sole legitimate heir, and had he died intestate I should have inherited all." And with that he tore the will in pieces, and threw the pieces into the fire.

Shortly after the funeral Mr. Enworth, with his attorney, came to inquire how the estate of the deceased had been left. They found John on the premises, who said to them, with a touch of malignant triumph—

"There is no will, so I am heir and master."

"No will?"

"None."

"Are you sure?"

"Due search has been made, and we find that my venerated uncle died intestate."

And then Mr. Enworth produced the will which had first been made; and John Eyre, who would have robbed the poor clergyman of a pittance, found himself, by his own wicked act, stripped of a fortune. No wonder such a man would steal six quires of paper.

Facts and Fancies.

It is sweet to have friends you can trust—and convenient, sometimes, to have friends to trust you.

To be covetous of applause discovers a slender merit, and self-conceit is the ordinary attendant of ignorance.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is said to be the Buddhist cloister, at Harle, in Thibet, where twenty-one priests live, at an altitude of 16,000 feet above the sea.

In a house in New Haven recently ransacked by burglars in the occupants' absence, was a chest of plate arranged as a lounge, which was not noticed by the depredators.

A schoolboy spelled "sob," and when asked to define it, blundered out: "It means when a feller don't want to cry, and it bursts out itself." Another defined a comma as a "period with a tail."

A letter-writer in the South says you cannot go on a cotton plantation in Alabama now without hearing the command: "Senator, start right smart to your cotton picking; Judge, you go and bring my horse round; or, Colonel, have a shoe put on that mule, right along."

Lewis Smith, of Temple, Vt., in applying for a warrant for the arrest of a neighbor named Burton, for slander, stated that he and his wife had knocked Burton down five and three times respectively, but in spite of these persuasions the obdurate man persisted in telling stories.

Belle De Forest is the name of a pretty orphan girl, with brown hair and hazel eyes, who flung herself from a fourth-story window in Baltimore recently because of want and disappointment. She said, when her severe injuries would permit her to speak: "I have never yet met a woman who would pity or help me, nor have I found one man who acted towards me with honor."

A fair and buxom widow in Portland, Me., who had buried three husbands, recently went with a gentleman, who had paid her marked attention in the days of his adolescence, to inspect the graves of her dear departed. After contemplating them some minutes in mournful silence, she murmured to her companion, "Ah! Joe, you might have been in that row if you only had had a little more courage."

An old bachelor, thinking over the subject, and particularly the expenses of maintaining a family, set the table in his lonely abode with a plate for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospects, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

The New York Constitution.

The new Constitution of New York State, to be voted on in November, disqualifies from voting any person who shall receive, or offer or promise to receive pay, or contribute to another to be paid or used any money or other valuable thing as a compensation for giving or withholding a vote at an election.

The second amendment fixes the salary of members of the Legislature at $1,500 instead of $3 a day, and allows them $1 for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from Albany, once in each session.

The third amendment extends the term of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to three years, and fixes their salaries at $10,000 and $5,000 respectively.

The fourth amendment relates to the selling or leasing of canals, with exceptions.

The fifth amendment provides for the better security of depositors in savings banks, and prohibits counties, cities, towns or villages from giving their money or property, or lending their credit to individuals or corporations.

The seventh amendment provides that a public officer who shall directly or indirectly receive or consent to receive anything of value, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to an officer, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. It also releases the person offering the bribe from liability to prosecution if he shall testify to the fact.

The amendments, if adopted, are to take effect on the first of next January.

Look After the Eyes.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window. It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely or over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue, and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Harbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT 22, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. News of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, persons paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot publish matter in any other manner, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Six county notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five Dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Asher G. Olmsted, of Potter county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Robert E. Wright, of Schuylkill county.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

For Congress.

Sobieski Ross, of Potter county.

For State Senate.

Luther E. Strang, of Tioga county

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.
Jas. E. Wells, jr., of Lafayette Tp.

FOR TREASURER.
John J. Roberts, jr., of Ceres Tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
Alexander Goodrich, of Annin Tp

FOR AUDITOR.
D. T. Hall, of Wetmore Tp.

FOR CORONER.
E. F. Wright, of Smethport Boro'.

Latta's Disloyal Record.

We are well aware that our Democratic friends dislike very much to have the disloyal record of any of their candidates referred to. We would like to please them, but as it is our duty to enlighten the voters in regard to the past record (upon which the judgment of any man's probable future course rests) of the Democratic candidates, they must bear with us while we say a few words about disloyal John Latta.

The title of "copperhead" was by no means applicable to all democrats during the war, but if there was any man in the North who was fully entitled to claim the mean epithet it was John Latta. No stigma known to a gentlemen and Union soldier will find John Latta's level All through the war, his hatred for the Boys in Blue who had bid adieu to all they held dear on earth but the flag of their country, and among rousing cannon were bravely fighting, bleeding, dying for liberty—for country—for home—for right—they to the front, he prowling in their rear, holding his peace meetings for the avowed benefit of rebels everywhere.

We do not base this opinion of the man upon any slight evidence. The testimony of the citizens of his own town, who know all about him, would cause any man, excepting it be John Latta, to hang his head in shame.

As a single instance, one gentleman residing in Greensburg, Latta's home, writes the following account of one of his "peace meetings" held there during the "dark days" of the war:

Mr. Latta's speech on this evening was the index to the man who wants to be Lieutenant Governor. It was near a draft, and the object of this meeting was to raise men and money to resist the draft. Mr. Latta seemed in his glory, and distinctly told us not to give a dollar or a man to Lincoln's war, but to resist the draft at all hazards; that Jefferson Davis was a better President than Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Lincoln had done nothing but violate the constitution; that he was a regular devil; his actions black as hell, and every soldier who was fighting for the Union was blacker than hell, and if Lincoln would go down into hell and draw the infernal regions, he could not get men mean and black enough to fight his battles. Mr. Latta came in drunk; his half empty bottle was well in sight. His appeal for Union soldiers to desert, and those at home on furlough to remain at home, with spitfire and venom for all people who believed in maintaining the war, and his willingness to help rebels, was the drift of his speech.

And it is such a man for whom we are asked to vote in preference to Hon. A. G. Olmsted!

Every one of eleven candidates upon the Arkansas Democratic State's ticket voted for an Treasury or ex rebel officers.

Hon. Sobieski Ross.

From the Williamsport Bulletin.

The Republican conferees for the counties comprising the XVIth district met in this city yesterday, and renominated the Hon. Sobieski Ross, of Potter county, for Congress.

Two years ago, when the conferees of the district met, with a candidate from each county, Mr. Ross was presented as the choice of Potter; it was so evident that he was the most eligible candidate and the best man for the position that there was no hesitation in giving him the nomination. The work then done has been justified by the course of Mr. Ross while in Congress, and yesterday the conferees came together with no purpose but to renominate him. In both instances the position has sought the man.

Judge Ross possesses many qualities that endear him to the masses of the people. He is self-made, in the honest meaning of the term. Born in Coudersport, where he still has his home, he has industriously worked his way up through life—rarely seeking, but often sought. As an instance of his early popularity, and the confidence reposed in his ability, he was in 1850, at the age of twenty-two, appointed Associate Judge by Governor William F. Johnson. In earlier life he was a Whig, and his first vote for President was cast for General Scott, in 1852, although he had been an active participant in the campaign of '48, which resulted in the triumph of Taylor and Fillmore. He was always an anti-slavery man, and was among the first in the ranks of the vigorous young Republican party, having gone to Pittsburg as a delegate to the 22d of February convention of 1855 to effect the organization of that party, of which he has since been such a consistent and effective member.

One of Judge Ross's most important public services is in the work of running a railroad through his native county. His perseverance secured the organization of the Jersey Shore, Buffalo and Pine Creek railroad company, of which he is President The road is now in course of construction, with a reasonable hope of its completion next year, thereby opening up new and vast coal and lumber districts.

In Congress Judge Ross has been the same efficient and active man he has ever proven himself in private life. He is in no degree a demonstrative or ornamental member—he is a simple worker, and seeks to do good to the greatest number of his constituents. He was placed upon two committees, one of which was of decided importance, and his industry has attracted the attention of leading men in Congress. In department work, where a Congressman's best services are rendered his people, Judge Ross has few equals. His labors in this direction have been untiring, and his influence with the various departments is second to that of few who have business with those branches of the government. In truth, he at once took an influential position as a member, remarkable for one in his first term.

Judge Ross is distinguished for his urbanity and pleasing address, which have rendered him in all positions accessible to the humblest and gained for him a wide personal popularity. That the people of this district are satisfied with his services is evidenced in his unanimous renomination; his election is beyond a doubt.

Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conference for the district composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean, met at Coudersport Friday evening, Oct. 16.

Conferees present: J. E. Strang and G. C. Bowen, of Tioga; P. A. Stebbins and C. S. Jones, of Potter; C. K. Sartwell and Robt. H. Rose, of McKean

On motion, Hon. C. S. Jones elected chairman, and Robt. H. Rose, Secretary.

On motion of C. K. Sartwell, and by vote taken, Hon. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, was unanimously declared the nominee of the Conference for State Senator.

On motion, it was

RESOLVED. That hereafter in the Senatorial Conferences of this district, each county shall be entitled to three delegates.

Mr Strang being informed of the action of the Conference by C. K. Sartwell and G. C. Brown, the committee appointed by the chair, appeared and accepted the nomination.

Conference then adjourned.

C. S. Jones, Chairman.
Robt. H. Rose, Sec.

COAL, IRON,
AND
TimbeR LandS

I OFFER FOR SALE

68000 ACRES LANDS

AND RESERVED MINERAL RIGHTS IN

Jones and Ridgway Townships
Elk County, Penna.,

South of the recent purchase of the

BUFFALO COAL CO.

The Coal will be sold by quantity or on royalty per ton. Title warranted.

THOMAS L. KANE,
Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

The above advertisement we copy from the Buffalo *Courier* of last Friday. It tells its own story, and such an offer as it embodies should not, and we presume will not go a begging. It has been the misfortune of that section of country that those very valuable lands have been kept back from the public, and their improvement and development retarded by a series of prolonged and tedious litigation on the part of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company. Gen T. L. Kane has alone and singlehanded bravely battled the attempts of this company to repudiate its engagements and defraud him of his just rights. It has been a bitter and costly fight, and it is a matter of public congratulation, that the General has outgeneraled them; right and justice has prevailed, and the last appeal of his opponents has been dismissed by the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, with orders to pay their own costs. Thus the advertisement at the head of this column. Of the value of these lands there has never been a question. The only thing that has prevented their development has been the fact that they were tied up in the meshes of the law. They have long been known by those acquainted with them to contain minerals of immense value, and lying directly south and contiguous to the extensive purchase of the Buffalo Coal Co., this offer presents one of the most inviting opportunities for profitable investment in Coal and Timber lands that has ever come under our notice.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper of Ohio, says: "On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance, and general cussedness, the Democratic party carried the State of Ohio by a decided majority." This undoubtedly is a perfectly truthful statement of the facts. We regret it very much, and every thinking, intelligent and honest citizen, be he Republican or Democrat, should regret it, not as a Democratic gain but a gain for inflation and repudiation. The Democracy of Ohio avowed themselves clearly in favor of inflation, and both parties agree since the election that the result is a gain for paper and a loss for hard money. The Republican party is almost unanimously opposed to any schemes of inflation and repudiation in any form, and we believe the majority of the American people are of the same opinion and will on the third of November record their verdict of disapproval of all such dishonest and suicidal doctrines.

What It Means.

We would invite the attention of every sensible and intelligent voter in McKean county to the following words of the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic paper of the Northwest, upon the result of the late election in Ohio:

The gain of six repudiationist members in Ohio, of a like number in North Carolina, and of one or two in Indiana, are all results having the same meaning. And the meaning is, increase of the volume of irredeemable rag currency; conversion of the Federal treasury into a gigantic and permanent rag-money mill, subject to the control of political demagogues and party emergencies; periodical inflation as the excess of shinplasters becomes absorbed by a fictitious advance of prices; and, finally, a grand break-down, repudiation, and hopeless ruin. *This is the programme which the [illegible] by the recent elections, of the repudiationist opposition in Congress means.*

The Irish Revolt.

An Irish rebellion is imminent in the ranks of the Democratic party in New York. They have become tired of being classed as the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Democratic party. The *Irish World* vigorously protests as follows:

"Whatever may be urged against the Republican party, the charge of ingratitude, at least, cannot be laid at its door. It made capital out of the negro; but it, in turn, conferred rights on the negro and lifted him into a position of honor. The Democracy, on the other hand, has studiously ignored the claims of the Irish. And yet you Democratic stump speakers will have the effrontery to come before our race in November and ask us for votes! Such impudence is certainly refreshing. All we have to say in this matter is that if you get our votes then we deserve the contempt you throw upon us. * * * The Republican party has treated the negroes as men; the Democratic party has treated the Irish as niggers."

"Till now a crushing tyranny has hung on the necks of the Irish in this land. No man of the Irish race dare vote outside the Democratic party. From the day he landed at Castle Garden till the day he drew his last paper, he was given to understand by the satraps of Tammany that he belonged to them and to their chiefs. If he voted otherwise he was called a renegade. This tyranny must be broken! This domineering insolence must be rebuked! Our people must be free to dispose of their suffrages as their consciences may dictate. It is immaterial to us how individuals go. You who think fit to vote the Republican ticket, do so You who deem it proper to vote the Democratic ticket, do so. Assert your citizenship. Act like men who feel that their votes belong to themselves and not to brazen politicians."

We commend these words to all Irishmen as worthy of their careful thought.

The State Debt.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

There is one argument for the Republican party in Pennsylvania that can never be gainsaid. The State debt, created by Democratic extravagance, waste and corruption, has been steadily paid off by successive Republican administrations. Last Saturday, State Treasurer Mackey completed a purchase of State bonds, which brings the amount redeemed by him since the beginning of the present fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1873, up to one million dollars. And before the end of the year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will redeem about $300,000 more, so paying off $1,300,000 of the State debt during the current fiscal year.

Since 1861, this Republican work of redemption has gone steadily on, relieving the State of the burden of debt heaped upon it by the Democratic party. From 1861 to 1874, nineteen millions of debt have thus been paid off. And this has been done not by heavy taxes, but by good policy in developing the resources of the State, and good management of its incomes. In thirty years the Democratic party piled up a debt of $40,000,000, in the same or less time the Republican party will have paid it all off.

This is an argument which he who runs may read, and one that no specious sophistry or misrepresentation can possibly weaken or set aside. It comes home to every citizen and to every business interest in the State. Pennsylvania is rapidly approaching a freedom from all debt, under Republican rule, and it is simply blind folly to talk about putting the debt-makers back into power, when the debt-payers are steadily pursuing such a good work.

Pennsylvania, relieved from debt, will win fresh honor as the Keystone of the Union; and she will be able, without burdening her people and her industries with heavy taxation, to carry forward much useful work which properly belongs to a great State like this, but which cannot be properly done while any debt rests upon her.

The people of Pennsylvania should everywhere have their eyes open to this unanswerable argument which comes from the Treasury Department. In a year of unusual depression and unusual necessary expenditure, the Republican administration of the State pays off one million three hundred thousand dollars of debt. If there is ever any virtue in the good maxim, "let well enough alone," it ought to have its full weight upon public opinion and public action when it is applied to an issue involving the honor and well-being of the State. When the Republican party has paid off the whole debt of Pennsylvania, it will be time enough to determine whether the people want to set the Democratic party to work contracting a new one.

Ohio, on anything like a full vote, is largely Republican, and the State was only lost last week through the failure of Republicans to go to the polls. Republicans of McKean county, let this be a lesson to you. To neglect to exercise the right of suffrage this fall would be not only inexcusable but positively criminal.

"The news of the Democratic gains in Ohio and Indiana was received with great rejoicing by the Democracy in the South," says a special dispatch to a Western Democratic paper. Of course it was so received. Upon the strength of it, one paper—the (Miss.) *Herald*—instantly raised the standard of repudiation, State and National. The next thing will be a general demand from that quarter that the Northern people shall reimburse the slaveholders for the emancipation of their slaves, and defray the losses incurred by the rebels as the result of their treasonable war. And every vote cast in Pennsylvania for a Democratic or third party candidate, will be cast in behalf of exactly such conspiracies.

Congressional Conference.

The conferees for the XVIth congressional district met in conference at the Herdic House, Williamsport, Wednesday; a. m., Oct. 14th.

Mr. D. C. Larrabee, of Potter, called the conferees to order, and nominated Mr. Hugh Young, of Tioga, for chairman. Mr. Young was unanimously chosen, and C. B. Gould, of Cameron, and S. F. Colt, of Sullivan, were elected Secretaries.

The roll was then called and the following named conferees were found to be present:

LYCOMING.—J. V. Brown, Theodore Hill, Samuel D. Furst.

TIOGA.—J. B. Potter, N. T. Chandler, Hugh Young.

SULLIVAN.—Louis Zaner, Frank F. Lyon, S. F. Colt.

POTTER.—D. C. Larrabee, H. J. Olmsted, A. F. Jones.

MCKEAN.—W. J. Colegrove, F. L. Aldrich, J. K. Haffey.

CAMERON.—C. B. Gould, L. Taggert, M. M. Larrabee.

On motion of Mr. Colegrove, of McKean, the conference proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

Mr. Louis Zaner named Col. J. H. Horton, of Sullivan.

Mr. J. V. Brown named Judge Ross, of Potter.

The ballot was taken and Judge Ross received fifteen of the eighteen votes, the Sullivan county conferees supporting Col. Horton.

On motion of Mr. Colt, of Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Zaner of the same county, the nomination of the Hon. Sobieski Ross was made unanimous, amidst applause, and the chair announced him as the candidate.

The following, offered by Mr. Colegrove, was adopted:

Resolved. That the several counties in this Congressional District have equal representation in future conferences as in this, and the number of conferees from each county be three.

On motion, Theodore Hill, L. Taggert and Louis Zaner were appointed a committee to wait upon Judge Ross and inform him of his nomination. After some delay the committee returned with the candidate, who briefly addressed the conference:

Judge Ross said: I shall make no speech, as the hour is late and many of you depart on the noon trains. It is not necessary that I enter into an elucidation of the principles of the Republican party, for they are all well understood by all of you. I do, however, express my thanks for the honor done me, and I ask each and all of you to carry to the constituencies you represent, the pledge that if chosen, I will serve their interests to the best of my ability. [Applause.]

Mr. Olmsted, of Potter, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That as members of this conference we have full faith in the policy and principles of the Republican Party, and in the ability and integrity of our nominee for Congress, the Hon. Sobieski Ross, and that we will individually use our best efforts to secure his election.

Mr. Colt, of Sullivan, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Chairman of the Standing Committees of each county in this district are to be held and taken as the Congressional Committee, whose duty it shall be to fix the time and place of holding the Congressional Conference.

Ordered that the proceedings be published in each Republican paper in the District.

The conference then adjourned *sine die*.

HUGH YOUNG, Chairman.
C. B. GOULD, S. F. COLT, } Secretaries.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The full styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

To Subscribers.—The subscription of a good share of our subscribers expires with the next number. By paying for the coming year in advance you will save half a dollar.

Wanted.—A young girl can find a good place in a small family in this borough, to board and go to school, services out of school hours to be taken in consideration of board. Inquire at this office.

Bradford and Butts.

Bon Hicks & Co.'s advertisement in another column. The boys understand business, and are anxious to get the trade of every responsible man who pays for what he gets. Frank and Charley are on the right path, and old fogies must clear the track. They mean Butts and Success.

Senate.—The people of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter and M'Kean, have every reason to feel proud of their representatives in the State Senate. There are none in that body who are his superiors, and he stands head and shoulders above the majority. As Speaker he won the respect and praise of friends and opponents. He can put through a measure of interest to the Northern Tier counties where a new man could hardly get the attention of the Senate. His election is certain, but it behooves us of M'Kean county to show how we appreciate his services and abilities by rolling up for him a larger majority than ever.

Dramatic Association.

There was a full attendance of the members of this Association at their meeting last Saturday evening. We are happy to state that the members have lost none of their zeal or ambition to shine before the foot-lights, and all are determined to favor our citizens with even better entertainments the coming season than the last. It was decided to give two entertainments during the December term of court, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. New plays have been selected, and no pains will be spared to give them a proper presentation.

Good for George.

A sensible action is worthy of public commendation. We are told that our friend G. W. Sartwell has inaugurated a reform in his saloon. He has not only renovated his billiard tables by putting in new cushions and slate, so that an ordinarily muscular individual can get a ball across the table, and it is now a positive pleasure to play a game of billiards, but he has also banished the card table from his rooms. A gentleman can now play a social game of billiards there and enjoy it, which was before a difficult and unpleasant undertaking. Stick to your good resolutions, George, and you will put money in your purse. Be virtuous and you will be happy.

New Proprietor.

Mr. W. O. Congden, of Allegany county, N. Y., has bought the Cheese Factory of Messrs Curtis and Barbanks. Mr. Congden comes from a cheesemaking county, and is thoroughly posted in all branches of the business. He will commence active operations next season, and assures us that he can and will make a success of it both for himself and his patrons. He only asks that the farmers of this section who wish to dispose of their milk will give him a fair trial. He looks, acts, and talks like a man who understands his business, and we have no doubt he will make his cheese factory a paying institution for all concerned.

Excursion of the Rochester Common Council over the N. N. & Pa. Railroad.

The Nunda News gives an interesting account of an excursion of the Rochester Common Council, with other city officials, over the first twenty miles of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. Railroad. There were some sixty or more of the excursionists, and they expressed themselves well pleased with the condition of the road and the country through which it runs. At Nunda President Lockhart gave them an earnest welcome, which was responded to by Alderman Stone, who said he saw no reason why the balance of the aid from Rochester should not be granted. He believed the investment a good one, and he could now even go further to promote this good work. The press of Rochester was well represented. The Chronicle contained a two columns article, and the Express and Union about the same. We clip from the Chronicle the following favorable opinion:

"The trip of yesterday was a notable one in many respects. In the first place it gave the city representatives some idea of what had been done with the money appropriated to this aid, and the exhibit was completely satisfactory. Again, it conveyed to their minds an idea of the great mine of wealth lying undeveloped in that region of country through which it runs, which must, sooner or later find its way in the shape of travel and traffic to this city. The portion of the road already completed is as nearly perfect as could reasonably be expected, and the lower end of the line in the charge of that most competent of men—Col. A. L. Wilcox—is being pushed forward to completion. Indeed, the day is not far distant when Rochester and the bidding places of rich treasures in Pennsylvania fields will be connected with as fine a line of railway as there is in the country."

At the next meeting of the Common Council following the excursion they voted to grant the remaining $200,000 to the road. This aid, says the News, comes in good time, and the skies are gradually brightening for the early completion of the 100 miles of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. R. R.

More Mentions.

— We are informed that the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad Co. have recently contracted for the iron for forty miles additional of their road.

— The Williamsport BULLETIN says that Col. N. T. Chandler, of Tioga, was one of the best looking men in the Congressional Conference lately held in that city.

— Of all imbeciles these are the most imbecile who, after election, whip they had voted.

— Rag-money sticks in the crop of these Democratic roosters and they don't crow so loudly as they did a few days ago.

— An excess of politics crowds out several articles of local interest this week.

— The Harmard parlor and office stove for burning anthracite or bituminous coal, or wood, are becoming very popular in this section. They are just the thing for this country. One can be seen in operation at Armstrong & Co.'s drug store, and Eaton & Sprague have them for sale.

— Mr. Henry Seymour, of Mt. Morris, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the R. N. & Pa. RR., sailed for Europe on the 9th inst., with the first mortgage bonds of the road to be delivered to the foreign capitalists.

— The Republicans of Ohio feel somewhat as did Lazarus of old when he sat at the rich man's gate. He was licked by the dogs, and so were they.

— To sue a debtor on a postal card has been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio to be unlawful.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

We have a Union Sunday School here, in name, and in fact.

Town lots of 25 feet front bring $125 00 each.

The boys are exercising themselves on the jump these pleasant days.

Our merchants are taking much pride in rendering their stores attractive.

A village draygman is well patronized and supported here.

Andrew Reilly has finished his bridge contract at this place; we have not had time to inspect, but hear it pronounced a good job. Mr. Reilly has done considerable work for McKean county.

It is rumored that a Good Templars Lodge is to be started in this village.

Republican conferees Sartwell and Rose gave us a call last week. "Uncle" John had them in charge.

The Mullin House has a runner, who attends the arrival of all passenger trains. Come in either night or day, and Tim will see you well cared for.

An attempt was made last Friday night to gain entrance into Larrabee's jewelry store and postoffice. The would be burglars were scared away by the barking of a dog that remains in the store. Larrabee says they better hadn't loaf round there much more.

An addition has been built to the depot here; it is not yet the pride of the village, but we hope to have a finer one after a while.

Friend Palmer has added much to the inside appearance and convenience of his house.

Through the efforts and liberality of Lafoy Lyman, a Seventh Day Baptist Quarterly meeting was held here last week. A number of professors and clergymen from Alfred University were present. We were present at most of their sessions, and we'd pronounce them an earnest people. They seemed to enjoy the reunion, and we think the impression left upon the community was of the best. One of their clergymen remains to labor in this vicinity for a time.

PROBE.

LOCAL POLITICAL.

MAJOR GENERAL KANE FOR JAMES E. BUTTS JR.—We are informed by the gentleman to whom the statement was made by the General that he would support J. E. Butts for Representative if nominated.

The "Postmaster candidates," cry the Democracy, and now they boast that every candidate on their ticket is a Free Mason, and that Butts is not. This is an outrage.—No such element should enter into politics. Good men and Masons everywhere deprecate such a course.

Who are the men who lie about Butts? Those who say most about his residence here have not been so long in the county as he.

Most of them are hirelings, liable to get out of a job any day.

Some have the excuse that they don't know anything about the matter, but what they hear, and they don't care what they say.

That was a high old farce—the Democratic Conference for this Congressional district, which met in Williamsport on the 15th inst. The McKean county conferees were not present, and Lycoming men cast their votes; Cameron was not represented, but a Lycoming man did the work for her; Tioga had no one present, a Lycoming man voted for her; Sullivan was unrepresented, and a Lycoming man acted as substitute. Of course the meeting was harmonious, and Mr. Henry W. Early, of Lycoming county, was nominated for Congress.

The Democracy have no arguments, and they cannot and dare not defend their principles. Coarse bar-room slings and foul slanders upon Republican candidates form their principal stock in trade in place of arguments; as, for instance, the circulation, through the columns of their organ, of the silly and senseless yarn that Mr. J. E. Butts once on a time was heard to say that "God Almighty never intended McKean county for human beings, &c." We can give a very close guess as to the author of the story. It is one of other infamous slanders concocted and circulated by the same authority out of pure personal malice and hatred of our candidate for Assembly. But can the Editor of the REPORTER vouch for the truth of the statements and dare he publish the name of the original author?

A FEW HITS FALLEN.—Mr. A. W. Newell, who came into McKean county about the time Mr. Butts did, was acquainted with Mr. Butts and his business associates, and his intention to make McKean county his home, has been given as authority for some stories discreditable to Mr. Butts. These stories are being industriously circulated and Mr. Newell, (tho' a Liberal Republican,) and one who has been a client of Mr. Bartus, and consequently acquainted with both, authorizes the publication of the following card:

To the Editor of the Miner:

There is an untrue story going the rounds purporting to come from me, the purport of which is to injure the prospects of J. E. Butts, Jr., for the position of Assemblyman. I will say for J. E. Butts, jr., that any story discreditable to him, I will not and do not believe. I believe him to be the best man up, and should vote for him and do not think of a better man for the position.

(Signed.) A. W. NEWELL.

Bradford, Pa. Oct., 20, 1874

Hon. E. D. Hamlin being loudly called for, made a speech full of telling hits against the postmaster ticket.—*Reporter.*

The above extract from our neighbor's report of the Democratic Convention is all true with this exception, that Hon. E. D. Hamlin expressly stated that he had nothing to say against the Republican county ticket. If this may be called a "telling hit" against the ticket, please make the most of it. The same speaker also stated that there were many things in the record of the democratic party which he would condemn, and failed to mention anything in said record worthy of approval, or give any reasonable hope for improvement if they should be again entrusted with power. This we presume our neighbor would call a "telling hit," but it seems to hit on the other side of the house.

From the Northern Tier REPORTER, July 1, 1874

Mr. Butts is a live, down-east Yankee, and supplies the Erie Railway with coal. He is a Republican, but this is all that can be said to his prejudice. He has no sympathy with the political thieves, and cares more to run his own business on the "pay as you go" plan than to help elect Credit Mobilier Congressmen."

This is what the Northern Tier said of J. E. Butts, the lumberman and mill owner.

Teachers' Examinations.

At Ceres,	October 30.
" Port Allegany,	October 30.
" Smethport,	" 31.
" Bradford,	November 13.
" Eldred,	" 20.

Additional examinations—
At Smethport Nov. 7 & 14.

All examinations will open at an early hour.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

The regular inspection at Smethport will be held in Prof. Train's school building, second floor.

The "Domestic."

If you want a good Sewing Machine, call upon Mrs. L. T. Medbury, on Main street, in this borough. She is agent for the "Domestic," one of the best machines in the market.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 20 cents. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St. N. Y.

C. H. FOSTER

will soon retire from the position of

Treasurer

of

McKean County

And his Successor

J. J. Robarts, jr.

will take his place.

The Store at Bradford will then receive more attention, and to make room for our immense winter stock, I will sell at cost for thirty days.

Vote for Robarts!

Buy Your Goods of

C. H. FOSTER.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

I, M. N. POWELL, High Sheriff of McKean County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of McKean, on

TUESDAY, the 3d Day of NOVEMBER, 1874, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named:

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent this county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

One person for County Treasurer of McKean county.

One person for County Commissioner of McKean county.

One person for County Auditor of McKean county.

One person for Coroner of McKean county.

[illegible] township and borough officers shall be ascertained in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election, and filed therein.

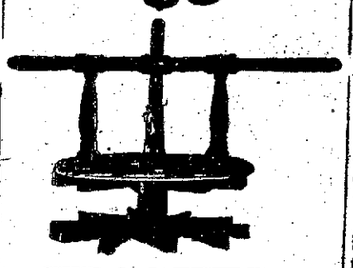
When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws.

[illegible]RSDAY, OCTOBER

A GRAND SCHEME.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted me to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant;

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vanalckle,
" Wm. Huskell,	" H P Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r,

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH and SALT MEAT, FISH, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BARRD, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of

"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"

A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address

Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address PURCHASING AGENCY OF "Our Own Fireside," Room 6, Sun Building, N. Y.

W. T. Collar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Hotel for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale

THE KENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA. It is situated on the Court House square in the centre of Smethport, and is the most desirable property in the town. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a first class property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the subscriber, Smethport, April 2, 1874. WM. KENNETT.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield. Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 PEALEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate. In McKean County His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. ROBT. O. SIMPSON
Agent of the Trustees.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John R. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 8, 1872.

Coffins and Caskets.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood stocks, &c., constantly on hand.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, Union Block.

Where a large assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry will be kept constantly on hand. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Butts

For Representative!

HICKS & CO.

For Business!

Both Ahead!!

We are proud to declare for our candidate for Representative that he is all wool, no shoddy, and warranted to wear.

He has been in the County long enough—ten years—and made hosts of friends by minding his own business.

Our Goods are well enough known to commend themselves to every Voter and every voter's wife and child.

We will sell to responsible parties, up to Election Day, any quantity of goods, at a fair price, that is, as cheap as any, to be paid for when

BUTTS' MAJORITY IS ASCERTAINED!

F. H. HICKS & CO.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 15, 1874.

P. S.—Our Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, &c., are all first quality.

S. W. Smith.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

WANTED.

The Undersigned a man of ability and the best of references, and who has had experience in mercantile and collecting business, desires a situation.

FRANK KING,
Olean, Allegany Co., N. Y.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale

ONE SPAN OF HORSES AND HARNESS, suitable for lumbering or work on the road. The horses are 9 and 7 years of age. Price, $200, part pay down, balance on time.

E. W. FISHER,
11-29-3t Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Turtle Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 160 acres, well improved. Good farm buildings, an orchard, a never failing stream of water, and three living springs thereon.

For terms and other particulars, address

FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.

Farm, Garden and Household

Ten Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farm operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain, and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.
7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten, or mouldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in a life time.

Hay Fever and Sneezing.

The prescription of Horace Dobell, M. D., is as follows: Chloral hydrate and camphor, each 16 grains, carbolic acid 20 grains, pure morphia 12 grains, olive oil (enough to dissolve the morphia) about 20 grains, castor oil (cleanest and finest) 7 drachms. Rub well together to make a lotion. This may be scented by whatever perfume the patient likes best. As often as the sneezing threatens the operation should be repeated. The best contrivance for the efficient application of the above is as follows: A boxwood case is made so that it can be carried in the pocket, in which a bottle must be tightly fixed; to the lid of the box is fixed the cork, and in the cork is fixed a club-shaped rod of polished ivory long enough to reach to the bottom of the bottle, and also to the upper extremity of the nostril. The bottle is to be kept about half full of the lotion above prescribed and the little rod immersed in it. Directly the patient feels the tickle or other signal of a coming sneeze he uncorks his bottle, withdraws his ivory club, wet with the lotion, and gently pushes it up the nostril until it reaches the seat of the sneeze-signal; there it should be gently pressed so as to apply the lotion to the part.

Keeping Grapes Fresh.

A method of preserving grapes for a long time, even from one autumn till the next summer, has come into extensive use. The grapes are kept on the vine as long as possible—in France, where this device originated, to the end of October or beginning of November. Before the first frosts appear they are cut, leaving a portion of the stem of about two or three knots below the bunch and two above it. The section of the upper end is then to be covered with wax, to prevent the evaporation of the liquids contained in the pores of the wood; and after carefully removing all the smashed grapes the lower end of the stem is inserted in a small elongated bottle filled with water, having a small quantity of wood charcoal in the bottom. The space between the stem and the tightly-fitting cork, through which it is inserted, is to be filled up with wax. The bottles thus fitted are to be placed on shelves in a dry room, and there arranged so as not to fall over, this being best prevented by inserting them in holes bored in a frame, set close together as they can stand conveniently.

Prize Farms.

It is a part of the regular business of the English agricultural associations to offer premiums, frequently of $500 in amount, for the best cultivated farms. Generally there are three premiums offered for the first, second and third best of the farms entered for competition. In some parts of Germany, in addition to the award of prizes to the best managed farms, the worst cultivated farms are sought out, and the students of the agricultural schools are given the opportunity of comparing the worst and best managed farms together. This is a most valuable aid in their education. We commend the idea of awarding premiums to the best-cultivated farms of certain districts to the State agricultural societies, believing this would result in great good. The prize farms might not be visited by a large number of farmers from a distance, but the agricultural journals would take pains to make known in the widest manner everything of interest connected with them.

How Sheep are Taught to Jump.

I have seen boys, and even men, who, in moving sheep from one field to another, would let down only one end of the two or three top bars or rails, and compel the sheep to jump over the rest, thereby running the risk of breaking their legs, and learning them to jump. The common-sense way to take sheep out of a field is either to open wide your gate, or let your bars or rails clear down, and thus give the flock a clear gangway, and avoid further trouble.—*American Farmer.*

The Arrest of Von Arnim.

The arrest of Count Henry Von Arnim in Berlin is an event of so startling a character that without further information we shall not presume to explain it. Count Henry Von Arnim is one of the prominent statesmen of Germany. He signed the treaty with France at the close of the war. He was Minister to France in a time of peculiar embarrassment, and he showed the utmost loyalty and delicacy of feeling in that mission. But he quarreled with Bismarck, who disgraced him. He now proposes to vindicate himself in a publication, and Bismarck suddenly arrests him, seizes his papers, and locks him up in a police station. All this is extraordinary, and we wish Mr. Bancroft, or some of the refugees of the new Empire would explain it. We can understand how a statesman like Bismarck would, to use an American phrase, "have no compunction" from his foes. But what shall we say of the freedom of a country which enables any minister, no matter how powerful, to send a rival minister to a police station like a common felon? When Voltaire left Berlin with a copy of Frederick's poems, which he meant to print, that great King had him arrested at Frankfort, and kept him under duress until he returned the volume. But this was done by an absolute King, at a time when kings were absolute, and, notwithstanding, it made a great scandal. The arrest of Von Arnim, a proceeding no less arbitrary than the arrest of Voltaire, takes place under a free empire, "much resembling the United States" in its laws and customs! —*New York Herald.*

Making Horse-Shoe Nails.

Horse-shoe nails are made from iron imported from Norway. It comes in short bars, perhaps four feet long. It is heated in a furnace till almost at white heat, then rolled between two huge iron or steel-faced rollers till it resembles a strip of iron pie-crust, smooth on the bottom, but in billows or little waves on the upper surface. After being rolled to the required thinness, the iron is by machinery cut into pieces four or five inches square. These flat pieces or slips are then placed under a cutting die, which at every impression stamps out several nails, a head of each being from the thick end to the point from the thin end of the slip. These nails in the rough are then taken to a room where are at work a number of boys about ten years old, who sit at a table with a revolving rod about four feet long and two inches in diameter, before them, driven by machinery. This rod is cut or grooved like an augur, or a continuous screw. Into the cut-away part the rough nails are dropped, points down, by the boys. The opening is just large enough to let the nail in easily, the head of it keeping it from dropping through. As this rod revolves it constantly works the nails off to the right and into a box which catches them as they are worked out, but not till some steel hammers or knuckles have managed to hit each nail on its sharp end and properly point it, so that it can be driven into the hoof of the horse and be made to cut out before reaching the quick. One boy will feed into this pointer six hundred pounds of nails in ten hours. Once in they are worked out—carried along by the revolving screw.

From here they go into an iron drum filled with sawdust, and are churned around right lively by machinery till the dirt and grease is all cleansed from the nails, when they are again placed in a drum, and rolled or rattled together till quite bright and smooth. Then they are taken to another room and piled on benches before a number of little girls, from six to ten years old, who, with nimble fingers, keep drawing toward them nail after nail, turning them to see both sides that each nail is perfect at the point. After this inspection by girls, the rapidity of whose work is astonishing, the nails are ready to be put in kegs, weighed, and sent to market. They find market with blacksmiths or horse-shoers in all parts of the country, from Maine to California.

The scraps of iron left after the nails have been stamped out, are by powerful machinery packed into bundles not so large as a four quart measure, heated, and rolled into bars from which steel is eventually produced.

The machinery used in making these nails is not exhibited to nail-makers, so, to confer a favor on boys in blacksmith shops, anxious to enter the business, we will tell how it is constructed. A powerful trip hammer, operated by rotary motion, vibrating with centrifugal force, subsidizes the bewildered metal before it is naturalized, and holds it in place on a planular speech, firmly imbedded by suspension and coherent gravitation. Attached to the epoch are numerous triangular dies and rectangular hipalterdezles, bifurcating from the diametric core, and converging about the radiant of the duplex elliptic, working a left-handed eccentric rolling under a came joint. This pressure brought to bear directly upon the tripartite nothemus of the periphery, of course the power obtained is equal to the reduction of ore in the flue, and thus the point of the nail is engaged at one turn of the upsetting knuckle. All that now remains to be done is to inspect and find a market.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

A Plucky English Planter.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the life of English planters in India, relates the following incident: "I met a planter who, far removed from European society, has managed to write and print (not publish, I think) a most laborious book, for the purpose of proving that all the religions of the world are traceable to a poetical or astrological basis, and that Christ is as much a myth as Jupiter. This, he told me, is his amusement. I found him in a Dak bungalow reading Max Muller, with the freshness of a boy and the closeness of a man accustomed to hard thought. Chancing to mention these facts to another gentleman, he said: 'Yes, but gentle as Mr. So-and-so is, I'll tell you what he once did. There was a band of Dacoits in the neighborhood, and in the daily habit of levying black-mail. If the chief was paid a monthly wage, the person so paying was secured in his property. If not, thieving was allowed, and he soon lost far more than would perhaps have warded off the robbers for years. The chief one day called upon Mr. ———, and professed to need a sum of money. The Englishman said, "Yes, I will give you notes," and he received the expected answer that the man did not want notes but rupees. It was agreed, therefore, that the robber should call again for the money, which would be provided against a certain time. The planter could have called in help, but the experiment was a dangerous one, and he resolved that he would not place any one else in the position of suffering from the almost certain retaliation. He armed two of his servants, Sikhs, and when the robber again appeared, pinned him to the wall, tied him hand and foot, put him on an elephant, and carried him a considerable distance to his own place, where, before trial, he died poison, where, before trial, he died from cholera. The act altogether was one of great daring; the captor, seated on another elephant, held a loaded musket ready to shoot the robber in case of an attempt at rescue, but that one act of resolution broke up the gang, and Dacoity, for a time at least, was at an end.'"

FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.—Take a half pound each of beef-tallow, beeswax, rosin, and stone-pitch, and one pint of lard oil. Boil together for half an hour, remove the scum and pour into cups. For use spread it on kid and apply. It gives immediate relief, and is good also for the domestic animals as it is for man.

A religious body having resolved to build a new church, the pastor went about begging very zealously, accepting not only the widow's but the child's mite. In the school, one Sabbath, while instructing them, he compared himself to a shepherd, and then inquired what the latter did with his flock. One bright-eyed little fellow promptly replied, "He shears them!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A New York female sneak thief, going by the name of Catherine Schelmuth, was arrested in Buffalo. When near Cameron she jumped through the window of the water closet. The train at the time was running at a very rapid rate, and she was instantly killed. .....Advices from the north of Spain say that there are signs of a breaking up of the Carlist army. Several of the insurgent leaders have surrendered to the Republican troops, and it is reported that some others were shot by order of Don Carlos for demanding the cessation of

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the cause, unsuccessful success. .The Pomeroy boy, of Boston, known as the boy with the "white eye," is suspected of the murder of another little girl, named Margaret Lank, who has not been heard from by her friends since the murder of the Curran child. .Capt. Collins discovered the dead bodies of the five buffalo hunters from Reno in the southwest part of Clark county, Kansas. They were all scalped and their horses killed. The hunters were killed on the 27th of August last. It is believed an alliance is meditated between the young Osages, Cheyennes, and Comanches, who are known to be in the north part of Clark county.

On the way to the wedding of Miss Sherman, the horses attached to the President's carriage became frightened and ran away, near Seventh street and New York avenue. The carriage contained the President and Mrs. Grant, and Marshal Sharpe and wife. None of them were injured, though the carriage was smashed. . The Grand Hotel at Saratoga was burned, and other hotels had a narrow escape. The burned building was worth $200,000, and was insured for $200,000.

The last public debt statement of the United States shows a reduction of nearly half a million dollars for the month of September. The total debt is now $2,239 618,714 54—debt, less cash in the Treasury, $2,139,743,196 62. Work upon the foundation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to be erected on Boston Common is soon to be resumed, and the memorial hastened to completion. The figures to form a part of the monument are now being finished in Rome by Joseph Rumoro. Fourteen persons, convicted of taking part in the riots at Medenau, Northeastern Prussia, last June, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three years. .In the terrible collision which took place at Thorpe, near Norwich, on the Great Eastern Railway, in England, out of 220 passengers on both trains 22 were killed and 60 injured. Just before the accident occurred a young lady who was coming from Yarmouth asked a Mr. Toomack to change places with her as she did not like riding with her back to the engine. he complied and was killed on the spot. .. More than 100 fatal cases of the cattle disease are reported at New Haven, Conn., and the disease has broken out in the towns of Stafford and Tarnsville. A letter from T. S. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, reports several deaths in the northern part of that State from the true Texan cattle. The authorities were not aware of the presence of the disease until several animals had died and others of the same herd had been killed and sold for beef. The Governor of Texas has made an official communication in regard to the troubles on the Rio Grande, the thefts of cattle and the general losses American citizens suffer from Mexican marauders. He asks for protection by the government. Texas, it appears, cannot protect itself, because the United States laws interfere.

The Austrian Emperor has decorated all the returning members of the late Arctic Expedition—officers, sailors and all. .The steamer Spark, running between Canton and Macao, has been boarded by pirates. Most of the officers and crew of the steamer were murdered, and the vessel robbed. The pirates were captured and executed. .. A dangerous conspiracy of soldiers has been discovered at Tientsin, China. Sixty thousand troops were stationed in the neighborhood, and a large number of them had planned to seize the city and massacre all the foreigners. The ringleaders of the conspiracy were arrested. The Independent Republican State Convention of South Carolina nominated Judge John T Green, of Sumter county, for Governor, and Martin P. Delliney (colored), for Lieutenant-Governor, and adopted the platform of the late Republican State Convention. .The Kings County Grand Jury has taken some action in regard to the statements made by Theodore Tilton and Frank D. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher, and indictments have been found against both. .. Joseph H Sadler, of the champion English four-oared crew, has declined the challenge of Bigin, of the American four, to row in American waters this year.

The commissioners to settle the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company write to a correspondent that it is impossible yet to say when the first dividend will be paid. They have now $45,000 only in the treasury, and $500,000 are required as the basis of a dividend of 20 per cent. This gives the unfortunate depositors a poor chance to secure anything of any consequence. ..The situation of affairs in Buenos Ayres is desperate. The government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. All the government offices and commercial houses are closed. The government has issued an order extending the time on all commercial credits. One regiment of national troops has revolted and gone over to the insurgents. Foreigners are hastening to their respective Consulates to get passports to protect them against the universal conscription which is to be enforced. .. Four persons were burned to death during a fire in the town of Paisley, Scotland. .. A mutiny broke out in the Carlist camp at Durango, and Don Carlos was wounded by one of the mutineers. In official quarters it is said that Don Carlos's wound is serious, the ball having penetrated the stomach. .. A Carlist force, 4,000 strong, have attacked the town of Vich, in Catalonia, and met with a decided repulse, suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded. .....General Garibaldi has issued a manifesto requesting the electors to hasten to the polls at the coming elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and vote for those now in prison for political offences.

The Seventh Regiment of New York celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with much enthusiasm..... The yellow fever has been making sad ravages among the naval officers and men at Pensacola. ....The Chicago elevators contain 1,465,905 bushels of wheat, 1,254,-307 bushels of corn, 542,620 bushels of oats, 23,845 bushels of rye and 129,735 bushels of barley—a grand total of 3,201,831 bushels, against 4,433,735 bushels at the time last year.....A scouting party from Fort Wallace, operating on the north fork of Smoky Hill river, in Western Kansas, discovered the bodies of three men and a woman, murdered by Indians. The parties killed were from Blue Ridge, Ga. They were emigrants seeking a location. The woman's head was crushed, and all the bodies more or less mutilated..... .The New York Temperance party has two State tickets in the field, to be voted on in November. .....A special dispatch from Santander to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the report of an attempt to assassinate Don Carlos during a mutiny among the insurgents has been again brought to that city by a letter from Durango. The latter confirms the previous details of the occurrence, to the effect that Don Carlos was shot by the mutineers and received a dangerous wound. .. The Red Cloud Indian agency is accused of swindling the Indians in the way of rations.....The English Investigating Committee say the earnings of the Erie Railroad were sufficient to justify the payment of the dividend on preferred stock for the two years ending September, 1873.....The Grand Jury of Minnesota have presented twenty-six indictments against Chas. McGrath, late State Auditor. Mr. McGrath was arrested and gave bail.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention nominated Thos. Talbot for Governor, and H. G. Knight for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted are in favor of a gold basis; against inflation of currency; favors civil rights, and ignores entirely the liquor question. The election in Delaware for inspectors was successful for the Democrats.

The election for members to the Legislature in Georgia resulted in giving a Democratic majority on the joint ballot of 205. .. The workingmen of New York nominated Chas. A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, for Mayor. .The Republicans nominated Andrew Williams, of Plattsburg, for Congress from the Eighteenth New York District. ....John R. Tarbox was nominated for Congress from the Lowell, Mass., district by the Democratic Convention. .The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky renominated John Young Brown. .. .Hon. Hurlo Hakes, of Hopkinsville, was nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth New York District for member of Congress..... .The Democratic Convention of the Fourteenth Illinois District nominated J. H. Pickrell, of Macon county, for Congress. Mr. Pickrell is also the nominee of the Farmers', or Independent, Convention. ....The Republicans of the Fifth Wisconsin District nominated Col. John Cochrane, of Dodge county, for Congress. Col Cochrane is Master of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. .The Democratic Convention in the First Michigan District nominated Gen A. S. Williams, of Detroit, for Congress. Gen. Williams is also the nominee of the Liberals.

Judge McCue has decided that lager beer cannot be legally sold on Sunday in Brooklyn. .. .The loss occasioned by the late typhoon at Hong Kong is estimated at $5,000,000. The shore for miles around is strewed with the wrecks of vessels that were destroyed by the typhoon. . The Porto of Turkey has sent 30 000 bushels of corn to relieve the famine-distressed people of Asia Minor, and 11,000 oxen to plow their fields. ..The London *Globe* says: "A telegram from Shanghai says that war has been declared between China and Japan. We are not able to confirm the report."

. The Grand Jury at Salt Lake indicted one of their own number, Thomas E. Bishop, for lascivious cohabitation. He is charged with having five wives three of whom he married since the passage of the Edmunds law, that can never be gainsaid. The State debt, created by Democratic extravagance, waste and corruption, has been steadily paid off by successive Republican administrations. Last Saturday, State Treasurer Mackey completed a purchase of State bonds, which brings the amount redeemed by him since the beginning of the present fiscal year, Dec. 1, 1873, up to one million dollars. And before the end of the year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will redeem about $300,000 more, so paying off $1,300,000 of the State debt during the current fiscal year.

Since 1861, this Republican work of redemption has gone steadily on relieving the State of the burden of debt heaped upon it by the Democratic party from 1861 to 1872, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs, and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over 200 pounds. It roused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and lighting each a candle went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed. Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us the circumstance of the fall he mentioned this coincidence: He had a letter in his hand, which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas city. His son wrote: 'Are you well; for last night I had a dream that troubles me. I heard a crash, and standing up said to my wife, "Did you hear that crash? I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead." I got up and looked at my watch, and it was 2 o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream.' And it makes him anxious to hear from home. The Bishop said he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time there and here is just fifteen minutes, and it was 2:15 by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused the Bishop's death. His head became intensely painful, and gangrene set in, which, after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life."

Eating when Sick.

It is the custom among a certain class of people when a member of the family is sick to begin at once to ask, "Now what can you eat?" Every one has heard the old story of the man who ate eighteen dumplings when he was sick. While engaged upon the eighteenth, his little son said, "Pa, give me a piece." "No, no, my son," replied the father, "go away, pa's sick." When a young man has been sunstricken, in season and out of season, until exhausted nature gives way and a fever is coming on, the good mother is in trouble. She anxiously inquires, "Now, John, what can you eat? You must eat something. People can't live without food." Then comes toast and tea, etc. The stomach is exhausted and no more needs stimulation or food than the jaded horse needs the whip. What is needed is rest, complete rest. Nine-tenths of the acute diseases might be prevented by a few days' starvation when the first indications appear. I don't mean complete abstinence in every case, but perhaps a piece of cold bread with cold water for drink. If such a policy were generally adopted, what ruin would overtake the medical profession.—*Dio Lewis.*

A St. Louis woman, who appeared against her husband in court recently, swore as follows: "Since he married me he has never given me a penny, and I've pawned my watch, my jewelry, and my false hair to get along."

Stealing Heaven's Livery.

The great Alcoholless Remedy, VINEGAR BITTERS, is everywhere driving pestiferous rum potions out of the market. That famous combination of the finest medicinal herbs on the continent of America is accomplishing such cures of diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nervous system, that the grateful masses have adopted it as their Standard Specific. The various rum bitters have gone down before this pure vegitable antidote like tenpins before a well-aimed ball. The people have at length discovered that all spirituous excitants are worse than shams—that both morally and medicinally they are inimical to the well-being and safety of the community. It won't do. The handwriting is on the wall! They are weighed and found wanting. Rum remedies are defunct, and VINEGAR BITTERS, THE UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTE, reigns in their stead.—*Com.*

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MANHATTAN, Kan., April, 8, 1873.

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Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

Mary Ann Priebio, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29th 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."—*Com.*

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Primo to Extra Bullocks	.12½	.18
Common to good Texans	.10¾	.12¾
Milch cows	50.00	@85.00
Hogs—Live	.08¾	.09¾
Dressed	.10	.08¾
Sheep	.04¾	@ 05¾
Cotton—Middling	.16¾	.15¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.05	@ 5.30
State Extra	5.10	@ 5.20
Wheat—Red Western	1.22	@ 1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.11	@ 1.11¾
Rye	.16	@ .97
Barley—Malt	1 25	@ 1 23
Oats—Mixed Western	.54	@ 54¾
Hay, per cwt	.80	@ 1 10
Straw, per cwt	.45	@ .65
Hops	70@16.27	@8 @ .12
Pork—Mess	22 75	@23.00
Lard	.14	@ .14¾
Petroleum—Crude	6¾@5¾	Refined.15
Butter—State	.40	@ .50
Ohio, Fine	.33	@ .41
" Yellow	.32	@ .34
Western ordinary	.21	@ .30
Pennsylvania fine	.42	@ .45
Cheese—State Factory	.16¾	@ .16¾
Skimmed	.05	@ .06
Ohio	.12½	@ .13¾
Eggs—State	.25	@ .26

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.30	@ 1.30
Rye—State	.92	@ .93
Corn—Mixed	.97	@ .97
Barley—State	1 50	@ 1 50
Oats—State	.01¾	@ 61¾

BUFFALO.

Flour	5.75	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 04½	@ 1.05
Corn	.87	@ .90¾
Oats	.50	@ .50
Rye	.90	@ .90
Barley	1 50	@ 1 75
Lard	.13	@ .15

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.14¾	@ .14¾
Flour—Extra	5.00	@ 5 25
Wheat	1 19½	@ 1 21
Corn	1 00	@ 1 05
Oats	.01	@ 65

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	5 50	@ 6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.20	@ 1.22
Corn—Yellow	1 01	@ 1 1
Mixed	1.01	@ 1.01
Petroleum—Crude	60	@ 6.0¾ Refined..12¾

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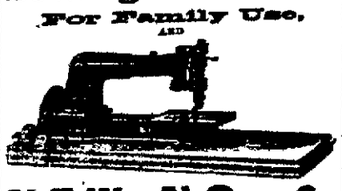

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